

# IOWA BIRD LIFE

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE  
IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

VOL. XXV

MARCH, 1955

NO. 1



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The Iowa Ornithologists' Union was organized at Ames, Iowa, February 28, 1923, for the study and protection of native birds and to promote fraternal relations among Iowa bird students.

The central design of the Union's official seal is the Eastern Goldfinch, designated State Bird of Iowa in 1933.

Publications of the Union: Mimeographed letters, 1923-1928; "The Bulletin," 1929-1930; "Iowa Bird Life," beginning 1931.

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATE:** \$2.00 a year. Single copies 50c each. Subscription to the magazine is included in all paid memberships, of which there are four classes, as follows: Contributing Member, \$10.00 a year; Supporting Member, \$5.00 a year; Regular Member, \$2.00 a year; Junior Member (under 16 years of age), \$1.00 a year.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICE  
WINTHROP, IOWA

## BIRD STUDY AT SPRINGBROOK STATE PARK

By LAVINA DRAGOO  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

It is gratifying to me to report that during the six-weeks period (June 27 to August 7, 1954) spent at the Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp in Springbrook State Park, there were many opportunities for first-hand study of bird life.

This park area provides the wooded regions in which such birds as Whippoorwill, Ovenbird, Scarlet Tanager and Barred Owl can be found. The woodland edges seem to meet the requirements for a majority of birds. Springbrook Lake boasted a single Pied-billed Grebe seen at various intervals during the entire period. Many swallows swooped over the lake and flycatchers were often noted around the edges. Connected with the lake was a slough-like region, a good habitat for certain blackbirds. Open areas in and near the park provided habitat for Meadowlark, Dickcissel, Horned Lark, Lark Sparrow and Grasshopper Sparrow.

Another slough called Lakin Slough, a few miles distant from the camp, provided a greater area for birds that frequent slough regions. Puddle ducks, shore birds such as the sandpipers, and a stately King Rail were viewed there. And in the reeds and rushes were found the Bittern, Bobolink, and Yellow-headed Blackbird.

On a field trip to Lakin Slough on July 15 we felt we had the sight of a life time—the view of thousands of Cliff Swallows in flocks over the fields near the slough and along the wires above the highway. As we were leaving the area, many of them were down on the road—just in front of the bus where excellent close-ups were possible. About three weeks later, when we again had a field trip to Lakin Slough, on a study of water resources (this 400-acre tract is a Pittman-Robertson area), we saw a migration movement of



THE DELTA REGION OF SPRINGBROOK LAKE.

Photographed by Myra G. Willis. Enlarged from Kodochrome slide by F. W. Kent.

swallows equally as dramatic as the earlier one. This time the birds were in flocks over the tops of a nearby cornfield and would rise up and move over us like a great cloud. It was difficult to distinguish them in the hazy light of early morning, but as the light strengthened, Cliff, Bank, Barn and Rough-winged Swallows were identified.

In the camp area it was possible to make daily observations of the nesting habits of certain birds. Some students chose individual nests for this study. Two of us, Inez Loomis of Des Moines and I tried the project of taking a census of the birds nesting in the park. It was not easy, but with the help of others we soon had a daily route that was intensely interesting and included the nests of Catbird, Robin, Redstart, Field Sparrow, Chimney Swift, Phoebe, Cedar Waxwing, Hummingbird and Barn Swallow. The Barn Swallow's nest was above the window at the bathhouse. It looked out over Springbrook Lake. The adult birds incubated their eggs and later fed the four young, apparently undisturbed by the crowds of people moving to and from the lake. One of the most fascinating observations we had was that of the Cedar Waxwing (in a tree near the dining hall). When the young appeared with their wide-open mouths, they displayed a most vivid and unusual coloring. One day as the campers assembled outside the dining hall, the three young waxwings were discovered perched side by side on a branch above us. An adult nearby kept moving in to feed them. It was quite apparent, however, that they would soon be "on their own."

Certainly one of the greatest delights for the campers was the opportunity to familiarize himself with the calls and songs of certain birds. A daytime song heard frequently near our cabin was the "Drink your tea —" call of the Towhee. Those who had never known the bird before this summer felt sure they would never forget it. It was not only heard over and over, but the bird often came into view. Some of us were not sure we were pleased to have the Whip-poor-will assert itself so vigorously during the night hours right outside our cabin, and even less sure when a pair of Barred Owls carried on a duet close by. But even these minor annoyances fell into the back-



BATHING BEACH AT SPRINGBROOK STATE PARK.  
(Courtesy of Iowa Conservation Commission)

ground in our pride of the knowledge and acquaintanceship of birds gained through our camp experiences.

Following is the list of birds I saw in Springbrook State Park and nearby areas from June 27 to August 7, 1954; Guthrie County, Iowa. (those marked with the asterisk were seen at Lakin Slough).

Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron\*, American Bittern\*, Mallard\*, Blue-winged Teal\*, Cooper's, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered and Sparrow Hawks, Bob-white, Ring-necked Pheasant, King Rail\*, Coot\*, Semipalmated Plover\*, Killdeer\*, Lesser Yellow-legs\*, Pectoral\* and Least\* Sandpipers, Wilson's Phalarope\*, Black Tern\*, Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Barred Owl, Whip-poor-will, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Flicker, Red-bellied, Red-headed, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Eastern Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Prairie Horned Lark, Bank, Rough-winged, Barn and Cliff Swallows, Purple Martin, Blue Jay, Crow, Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, House Wren, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Bluebird, Cedar Waxwing, Migrant Shrike, Red-eyed and Warbling Vireos, Yellow Warbler, Ovenbird, Northern Yellow-throat, Redstart, Bobolink\*, Eastern and Western Meadowlarks, Yellow-headed Blackbird\*, Giant Red-wing, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Cowbird, Scarlet Tanager, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Dickcissel, Goldfinch, Red-eyed Towhee, English, Grasshopper, Lark, Chipping, Field and Song Sparrows.

## THE BLUE GROSBEAK IN IOWA

By MARTIN L. GRANT

Iowa State Teachers College  
CEDAR FALLS, IOWA

William Youngworth's recent note (Iowa Bird Life 24:58-59, 1954) on the Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*) stimulates me to add two additional observations of single males. The first was in Sioux County, Section 12, Twp. 96-48, July 2, 1954, three miles north of Hudson, South Dakota, but across the Big Sioux River on the Iowa side. Its large size, dark blue-black color, and the very dark brown wings were clearly noted, as it was flushed on about six occasions, each time alighting on telephone wires just ahead. Apparently this observation is farther north, along the western border of the state, than any of the previously published Iowa records. The second observation was in Plymouth County, SE-SW forty of Section 11, Sioux Township, four miles northeast of the Big Sioux River, August 12, 1954. This male was seen on a roadside fence, then flying off into a cornfield.

As these were the only two days on which the Big Sioux valley was visited the past summer, the impression was gained that this species is probably a regular summer resident there, just as Youngworth describes its regular occurrence in the Missouri valley to the south.

A summary, by counties, of published Iowa records of the Blue Grosbeak follows.

1. Taylor. One, Siam, July 13, 1953 (Youngworth, IBL 23:75).
2. Fremont. One at Waubonsie Park, and one at Riverton, July 13, 1953 (Youngworth, l.c.)
3. Woodbury. Early sight records of Mrs. W. J. Armour, Mrs. Mary Bailey, and Mrs. J. A. Dales, along the Big Sioux, near Sioux City. Vicinity of Sioux City, June 25 and 28, and September 19, 1932, and July 5, 1937, W. Youngworth. Seen by Arthur Ford, near Moville, 20 miles east of the Missouri River, summer of 1953. (IBL 2:52.1932; 7:35.1937; 24:58.1954.)
4. Plymouth. All these records, except the last, are William Youngworth's (IBL 16:65. 1946; 22:41. 1952; 24:58-59. 1954; Wilson Bull.46:257. 1934.)

Sturtevant Farm, May 11, 1934, first arrival; breeding male collected June 23, 1934 (apparently the only Iowa collection); pair, May 27, 1946; four individuals, May 27, 1954. Big Sioux River, May 18, 1954. Sioux Township, August 12, 1954, M. L. Grant (see above).

5. Sioux. Three miles north of Hudson, July 2, 1954, M. L. Grant (see above).

6. Dickinson. Spirit Lake, May 18, 1924, F. L. R. Roberts (in P. A. DuMont, 1934, A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa. Univ. Iowa Stud. Nat. Hist. 15(5):140.)

7. Black Hawk. Cedar Falls, June, 1923, G. O. Hendrickson (in DuMont, l.c.), apparently the first dated record for the state.

8. Dubuque. All in the Dubuque region: May 24, 1929; May 17, 1931; May 14, 1933; May 14, 1935; (Mrs. R. W. Johnson, IBL 7:54, 1937); May 18, 1947, Henry Herrmann et al. (IBL 17:73, 1947).

9. Clayton or Allamakee. May 15, 1949, Mrs. R. C. McCartney et al. (IBL 19:33, 1949).

Of these nine counties, the first six are border counties in the west, with the middle five being in the extreme western tier, and the other two (Taylor and Dickinson) being two counties to the east of that tier, but along the southern and northern borders, respectively, of the state. The seventh county, Black Hawk, is in the center of the northeastern quarter of the state, and the final two are on the eastern border. Presumably all the western records are of the Western subspecies (*interfusa*) of the Blue Grosbeak, and the eastern ones, including Black Hawk County, of the Eastern subspecies, (*caerulea*), but a collection is available from only one of the nine counties, and thus this distributional guess cannot now be substantiated.

## THE 1954 CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS IN IOWA

Compiled by FRED J. PIERCE

The 1954 Christmas census did not break the record of 89 species set last year, but the number of species was 88—only one less. In the present census 154 observers reported from 21 stations; last year there were 136 observers reporting from 18 stations.

Although mild weather prevailed through most of December, Christmas day and the following week proved to be somewhat unfavorable. For this reason a number of observers decided to make the count on New Year's day. Very satisfactory lists were made by most observers, and there are numerous unusual records—which make the tabulation well worth a careful study. Of the more or less rare birds, 17 species were reported from one station only, and 20 species appeared at two stations on the list. Eight species are found on all 21 lists. These are: Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Blue Jay, Crow, White-breasted Nuthatch, Starling, English Sparrow and Slate-colored Junco.

Anyone with a taste for statistics could work up a great many data from the censuses, such as total observer hours, total mileage by car and on foot, total number of individual birds, number of species and individual birds seen per observer hour and per observer mile, relative abundance of various species, averages of snow, temperature, etc.

Our series of tabulated censuses now run from 1937 to 1954. A great deal of information on the winter bird life of Iowa has been presented. Many facts are no doubt hidden away, to await some student who may wish to analyze the data and compare fluctuations in abundance of various species over the period of years.

Data on place, time, weather and the observers who reported in the 1954 census are given below. Included are additional notes on the unusual species marked by the asterisk in the tabulation.

1. BACKBONE STATE PARK (Delaware County). Jan. 1, 1955; 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Clear; temp. 32° at start, 40° at noon, 34° at return; no wind; 2 in. snow on ground; streams partly open; about 4 miles on foot, 60 by car; trip included an auto ride from Winthrop to the park and return by a different route; also roads south of Winthrop in late afternoon; roadside list included in the census. Observers together, Paul Pierce, F. J. Pierce.

2. CEDAR FALLS (Snag Creek, Union Bridge, Josh Higgins Park and fields to north; river-bottom forest 50%, savannas 25%, fields 25%). Dec. 28; 8 a. m. to 12, 1 to 4 p. m. Clear; temp. 20°-29°; no wind; 4 in. snow on ground; ponds frozen, river half open; total hours, 5½ on foot, 1½ by car; total miles, 10 on foot, 42 by car. Field-observers in one party, with 3 others watching separate feeding stations. Martin L. Grant, Frances Crouter, Russell Hays, Ruth Mahon, Jean Martin, Eleanor O'Connell, Elizabeth Reninger, Beaulah Rugg.

3. CEDAR RAPIDS (Cedar Lake, Cedar River south, C St. woods, Beverly, Manhattan, and intervening roads). Jan. 1, 1955. Temp. 34° to 40°; wind SW, 12 m. p. h.; 10 miles on foot, 125 miles by car. Observers in four parties. Dorothy Brunner, Jim Landenberger, Dr. Alfred Meyer, Janet Pattee, Steven Pattee, Mrs. E. J. Petranek, Lillian Serbousek, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Vane, Pauline Wershofen, Myra Willis.

Exceptional views of Northern Shrike.—R. Vane.

4. COGGON (Pike dooryard and feeding station). Jan. 1, 1955; 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Temp. 36°; wind SW, light. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Pike.

5. DAVENPORT (Blackhawk State Park, Rock River at dam and marshes, Barstow area, Mississippi River at Hampton, Ill., Sunset Park, Dead Slough area, River Drive in Moline, Moline Airport, Rock Island arsenal, Port Byron hills, all the preceding in Illinois; scattered urban areas in Davenport, Credit Island, Davenport Municipal Airport, Nahant marshes, Locks and pools Nos. 14 & 15, Duck Creek Park, Oakdale, Pine Hill, Memorial Park, Holy Family and Fairmont Cemeteries, Giddings woods, Devil's Glen Park, scattered farm areas; deciduous woodland 35%, open farmland 30%, river shoreline 25%, coniferous woodland 5%, urban areas 5%). Dec. 26; 6 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Overcast, with scattered showers totaling .16 in; temp. 41° to 44°; wind E-SE, 5-6 m. p. h.; ground bare; river 95% open; total party-hours, 54 on foot, 28 by car, 6 miscellaneous; total party-miles, 60 on foot, 295 by car. Observers in 13 parties. Lang Baily, Dick Carlson, Dale Dickenson, Leo Doering, Clark Ehlers, David Fawks, Elton Fawks, Mrs. Floyd Gold, Ivan Graham, Jeanette Graham, Norwood Hazard, Dave Johnson, Frances Johnson, Marion Johnson, Orville Johnson, Don Johnston, Dr. J. P. Leonard, Ed Leswig, Jim Lewis, Jerry McConaughy, Edwin Meyer, Lowell Miller, Peter Petersen Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Pete Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Don Price, Joe Richert, Dennis Sheets, Betty Swain, Ron Swenson, John Swisher, Richard Uthe, Willie Wulf.

Great Blue Heron seen by D. D., R. U., Dave J. at Dead Slough. Green-winged Teal had spent the previous two weeks on an old canal wall in the middle of the river off Bettendorf, in company with some Mallards and a Black Duck; observed at various times by L. B., N. H., P. P. Jr., Mr. and Mrs. P. P., J. Lewis. Snowy Owl flew across a road on Campbell's Island directly in front of E. Fawk's windshield. Ruby-crowned Kinglet seen by R. S.; Rusty Blackbird also by R. S.

6. DES MOINES (Walnut Woods State Park, Waterworks Park, Impounding Reservoir, Pine Hill Cemetery, Fisher's Lake, Sycamore Park, Dove Woods, Kinglet Woods, 28th St. woods, Smouse Woods, Crocker Woods, Wa-

konsa Woods, Gray's Lake, Lovington, Morningstar, Meredith estate, Harding and Euclid, Glendale Cemetery; wooded areas, wooded streams, open fields, lakesides). Jan. 2, 1955; 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mostly cloudy; temp. 21° to 40°; wind SE, 17 m. p. h.; very light snow on ground; open water areas; total party-hours, 27 on foot, 14½ by car; total party-miles, 23 on foot, 90½ by car. Observers in five parties. Dorothy Anderson, Ben Aurand, A. C. Berkowitz, Carl Brown, Jos. K. Brown, Mary Brown, Woodward Brown, Ruth Chapman, Ruth Dallinger, Oliver Graves, Dick Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Haskell, Gary Kline, John Kline, Olivia McCabe, Gladys Nicholson, Dr. and Mrs. Harold Peasley, Mary E. Peck, Mrs. Tom Pettit, Irene Smith, Bruce F. Stiles, Toni Wendelburg, Lynn Willcockson, Mary Ellen Warters.

Prairie Marsh Wren was observed at close range, from 2 to 16 feet with 7x50 and 8x60 binoculars; white eye-stripe and black and white stripes on the back were clearly seen. The bird was in a cattail marsh in open water near the opening of a drainage tile in Dove Woods. Swamp Sparrow observed in the same area (Anderson, Mrs. Peasley and Warters, observers).

7. DUBUQUE (Linwood and Mt. Calvary Cemeteries, Eagle Point Park, City Island, Mississippi River sloughs in Wisconsin; open fields 10%, coniferous woodlands 15%, deciduous woodlands 40%, river sloughs 35%). Dec. 26; 7:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Continuous rain and some fog; temp. 34° to 39°; wind N to E, 4 to 10 m. p. h.; some old snow in patches and protected areas; river open below dam, and 20 acres above dam in three places; total hours, 6 on foot, 1 by car; total miles, 7 on foot, 6 by car. Observers in one party. Clifford Johnson, Robert Johnson, Janet Birch, June Launspach, Merrill and Mildred Pregler, Ival Schuster, Howard Hintz, Mr. and Mrs. George Crossley, Jack Bennett, Carol Mann, Dale Wagner, Fred Dalzell, Duane Schofield, Lyle Davis.

8. DYERSVILLE (North Fork Twp. in Delaware County, northwest Dubuque County, and southeast Clayton County). Dec. 25; 9 a. m. to 12, 2:30 to 4:30 p. m. Morning clear, afternoon cloudy; temp. 33° to 40°; wind SE to E; 1 in. snow on ground; Delaware Co. observations made on foot from 9 a. m. to 12; Dubuque and Clayton Co. observations made in 2 afternoon hours, 1 hour on foot, 1 hour by car; total hours, 5; 2 hours spent on open fields; savannas and roads, 3 hours on river flood-plains and adjoining timbered bluffs. Observers together. Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Polder.

The presence of four other Ruffed Grouse was indicated by tracks in the snow at Turkey River Station, but they couldn't be flushed. Wilson's Snipe was seen on Hewitt Creek at the north edge of Dyersville; it was seen again at the same place on Jan. 2, 1955. Red-breasted Nuthatch had been a daily visitor at Polder bird feeder from Dec. 14 to Jan. 7. Northern (?) Shrike found 2 miles southwest of Dyersville, and had been seen in this area several times since Dec. 4; observers were unable to get near enough to see details of breast and beak for positive identification.

9. FAIRFIELD (Waterworks Park area and Walton Lake). Jan. 1, 1955; 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Clear; temp. 44°; light wind. Observers in two parties. Mr. and Mrs. Ben J. Taylor, Mrs. W. S. Parkin, Jr., Dr. Floyd Von Ohlen.

10. FORT DEFIANCE STATE PARK (and drive to Lost Island Lake and West Okoboji). Dec. 27; 9 a. m. to 12, 1 to 4 p. m. Densely cloudy most of the day; temp. 14° at start; old snow gone except on north slopes and in timber land where drifted, all fields bare; 4 miles on foot, 70 by car. Myrle L. Jones.

11. HARPERS FERRY (7½-mile radius centering on S¼ corner Sec. 15-96-3, from McGregor to U.S. Govt. Lock & Dam No. 9, including parts of

(Continued on page 10)

	1. Backbone State Park	2. Cedar Falls	3. Cedar Rapids	4. Corcoran	5. Davenport	6. Des Moines	7. Dubuque	8. Dyersville	9. Fairfield	10. Fort Defiance State Park	11. Harpers Ferry	12. Iowa City	13. Marshalltown	14. Mt. Vernon	15. Pine Hollow State Park	16. Pine Lake	17. Sioux City	18. Sweet Marsh	19. Tama	20. Webster City	21. Winthrop
Pied-billed Grebe			2		1*		1														
Great Blue Heron					1																
American Bittern			220		39	600				1000	3										
Mallard	2				1*	10											.63	.45			
Black Duck			5		1*	4															
Pintail					1*	3															
Green-winged Teal					1*	2															
Redhead			6		11																
Ring-necked Duck			28		1																
Canvasback					1																
Lesser Scaup			15		40	2															
American Golden-eye					675																
Ruddy Duck					5																
Hooded Merganser			2		4																
American Merganser					117	8		10			13										
Red-breasted Merganser					2																
Sharp-shinned Hawk					1																
Cooper's Hawk			1		13	9															
Red-tailed Hawk	5	2	7		6	5	2		5												
Red-shouldered Hawk		1	3		1	1															
Rough-legged Hawk	2				1																
Ferruginous Hawk					1																
Golden Eagle					5	1	1														
Bald Eagle					2	2															
Marsh Hawk					7	7															
Sparrow Hawk					2																
Ruffed Grouse					73	12															
Bobwhite					37					24											
Ring-necked Pheasant	18	13	18		4					200											
American Coot			8		4																
Killdeer					4																
Wilson's Snipe					1			1*													
Herring Gull					480		3														
Ring-billed Gull					153																
Mourning Dove		28	2		38	4		11		2	2										
Screech Owl					5																
Great Horned Owl					2	3															
Snowy Owl	2	1	1		1																
Barred Owl					5	3	2	1													
Long-eared Owl					4																
Short-eared Owl					3																
Saw-whet Owl					7																
Belted Kingfisher					1		6	2													
Flicker (Yellow-shafted)					1		19														
Pileated Woodpecker					2		1														
Red-headed Woodpecker	8	7	3	25	30	2	4	1	1	2	7	9	4	1	3	3	5	1	3	10	4
Red-headed Woodpecker	2		11	27	2	2	6	3	5		27	11	10	1	1	2	5	2			



# CHRISTMAS BIRD CENSUS IN IOWA

9

	1. Backbone State Park	2. Cedar Falls	3. Cedar Rapids	4. Corcon	5. Davenport	6. Des Moines	7. Dubuque	8. Dyersville	9. Fairfield	10. Fort Defiance State Park	11. Harpers Ferry	12. Iowa City	13. Marshalltown	14. Mt. Vernon	15. Pine Hollow State Park	16. Pine Lake	17. Sioux City	18. Sweet Marsh	19. Tama	20. Webster City	21. Winthrop
Hairy Woodpecker	4	9	9	2	34	15	1	8	3	3	1	6	6	6	6	1	40	10	1	2	
Downy Woodpecker	6	28	23	4	91	96	4	11	3	7	6	33	6	6	4	12	88	32	2	17	
Horned Lark	3	3	3	3	57	8	8	9	16	12	6	33	6	6	5	2	1	1	1	1	
Blue Jay	20	19	26	5	96	52	16	16	8	8	4	15	38	14	12	2	2	19	6	8	
Crow	150	52	55	1	174	77	13	21	3	26	18	98	254	10	11	67	689	103	35	10	
Chickadee	50	74	115	1	197	267	15	13	7	26	59	46	51	8	11	26	180	35	8	48	
Tufted Titmouse	5	21	21	3	57	51	4	5	2	2	1	9	6	2	1	6	3	2	5	1	
White-breasted Nuthatch	7	24	29	2	88	68	5	15	5	2	12	19	9	2	5	9	37	25	9	20	
Red-breasted Nuthatch	2	1	1	1	7	2	6	1*	1	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	13	2	1	1	
Brown Creeper	6	1	1	1	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Winter Wren	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Carolina Wren	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Prairie Marsh Wren	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Brown Thrasher	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Robin	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Bluebird	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Cedar Waxwing	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Northern Shrike	2	2	2	2	21	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	13	2	1	1	
Starling	150	340	150	15	2259	2240	4	51	8	100	6	111	289	1	43	125	166	87	100	20	
English Sparrow	150	129	200	15	1553	1165	31	36	5	200	85	191	295	13	95	500	956	106	100	69	
Meadowlark	4	4	4	4	50	50	1	2	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	8	8	25	
Western Meadowlark	125	1012	40	1012	40	40	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	175	1	1	1	
Red-winged Blackbird	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Rusty Blackbird	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bronzed Grackle	45	45	3	3	154	206	11	8	10	43	67	13	11	20	14	35	17	9	28	2	
Cardinal	1	1	1	1	30	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Purple Finch	1	1	1	1	30	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pine Grosbeak	1	1	1	1	30	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Redpoll	1	1	1	1	30	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pine Siskin	5	2	32	113	131	1	1	1	10	5	35	35	7	8	35	51	58	1	1	1	
Goldfinch	20	132	200	6	697	616	46	28	10	14	93	112	37	53	8	150	230	59	50	15	
Red-eyed Towhee	800	79	150	1493	557	29	52	12	12	66	120	888	110	56	72	354	313	424	35	151	
Slates-colored Junco	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	
Tree Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Harris's Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
White-throated Sparrow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Swamp Sparrow	2	2	2	2	161	28	6	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	1	
Song Sparrow	2	2	2	2	161	28	6	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	1	
Lapland Longspur	2	2	2	2	161	28	6	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	1	
Number of Species	25	26	42	13	60	60	28	33	20	22	20	36	28	18	24	25	33	28	25	25	
Number of Observers	2	8	11	2	34	26	16	2	3	1	2	8	2	3	1	3	19	6	2	2	

\*See data under station in body of article.  
Total Iowa list ..... 88 species.

Bloody Run Creek, Yellow River and Mississippi River bottoms; deciduous timber 40%, coniferous timber 5%, bottom lands with weeds and brush 25%, open field 30%). Dec. 26; 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. Dark overcast; temp. 30° to 38°; wind SSE to NE, 1-5 m. p. h.; ground covered with 2 to 4 in. loose snow; total hours, 6 on foot, 2 by car; total miles, 8 on foot, 30 by car. Observers together. A. J. Palas, F. R. Palas.

12. IOWA CITY (City Park and river bottoms near by, Lake Macbride State Park, Swan Lake marsh; open farmland 45%, deciduous woodland 45%, coniferous woodland 10%). Dec. 29; 7 a. m. to 4 p. m. Cloudy, heavy snow from 2 p. m. on; temp. 16° to 28°; wind NE to SE, 5-10 m. p. h.; 1 in. old snow on ground until afternoon when 6 in. of new snow fell in 4 hours; total party-hours, 8 on foot, 6 by car; total party-miles, 8 on foot, 100 by car. Observers in two parties. James Decker, Norwood Hazard, F. W. Kent, Tom Kent, Dr. and Mrs. P. P. Laude, Alice Michener, Peter Petersen, Jr.

13. MARSHALLTOWN (Iowa River in and near city, and auto trip to Eldora and Pine Lake; 50% open country, 50% woodland). Dec. 31; 8 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. Temp. 10° to 34°; wind SE, 5 m. p. h.; 1 mile on foot, 110 by car. Observers together. Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. J. Ray King.

Ferruginous Rough-leg sat in a tree not more than 100 feet away; it was pure white from bill to end of tail, except that head, neck, back and shoulders were rufous; white tail had no black band at tip. Both this bird and Golden Eagle were studied with 7x35 binoculars and 20x 'scope. Golden Eagle's unusually large size was noted; also the white tail with dark terminal band, and white on wings at base of primaries. Both birds were observed on five different days. (A Golden Eagle was previously taken by a man living near Parkersburg, which is near here; specimen mounted.—Mrs. J. R. K.)

14. MOUNT VERNON (12-mile circle around city, including Muskrat Slough, Ivanhoe, Dark Hollow in Palisades-Kepler State Park). Dec. 29; 7:45 a. m. to 3:45 p. m. Partly cloudy; temp. 22° at start; wind NE, 12 m. p. h.; light snow on ground, day ended with heavy snowfall; main channel of Cedar River open; total hours, 6 on foot, 1½ by car; total miles, 8 on foot, 38 by car. Observers together. J. David Ennis, J. Harold Ennis, Richard Miner.

15. PINE HOLLOW STATE PARK (Dubuque County). Dec. 24; 7:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Clear and bright; wind NW, 0-4 m. p. h.; 2-5 in. of old snow on ground; about 4 miles on foot, 30 by car, including trip from Farley to the Park and return. George E. Crossley.

Species on the roadside list but not seen within the park boundaries: Sparrow Hawk, Ring-necked Pheasant, Horned Lark, Starling, English Sparrow, Song Sparrow.

16. PINE LAKE (Upper and Lower, and region about Eldora; Grundy and Hardin Counties). Dec. 30; 9:15 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Clear; temp. 14° to 30°; wind SW, 5 m. p. h.; total miles, 6 on foot, 66 by car. Observers together. Mr. and Mrs. John Barlow, Mrs. J. Ray King.

Golden Eagle: see comment under Marshalltown (No. 13).

17. SIOUX CITY (7½-mile radius centering on 6th and Douglas Sts., including Brown's Lake area, Graceland and Logan Park Cemeteries, Riverside Park, Sioux River Road and Highway 12; hilly woodland and park area 40%, wooded streams 15%, coniferous cemetery area 10%, open fields and marsh 25%, city and suburban area 10%). Dec. 26; 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Cloudy to partly cloudy; temp. 25° to 40°; wind NW, 2-8 m. p. h.; ground bare; some open water in larger lakes, rivers open; total party-hours, 30 on foot, 10 by car; total party-miles, 20 on foot, 225 by car. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barrett, Eunice Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Emery, Raws Jensen, Karl Kuhlmann, Mr. and Mrs. Jean Laffoon, Mr. and Mrs. George Marsh, Albert Moir, Jeanette

Marsh. L. J. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schatz, Allan Schatz, Gertrude Weaver, Carl Wellhausen.

18. SWEET MARSH (near Tripoli, and woodland along Wapsipinicon River from Frederika to Bremer-Black Hawk County line; also roadside farm lands). Dec. 31; 7:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Temp. 15° to 29°; ground snow-covered; river and creeks partly frozen; total hours, 5 on foot, 3 by car; total miles, 8½ on foot, 72 by car. Myrle M. Burk, Martin L. Grant, Russell Hays, Howard Kimpston, Richard Phillips, Ida Mae Wade.

19. TAMA (city limits, creeks, Iowa River, woodlands, roadsides, within 8-mile radius). Dec. 25; 9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. W. G. MacMartin.

20. WEBSTER CITY (7-mile radius centering on Des Moines and 2nd Sts., including Graceland Cemetery, Kendall Young Park, Briggs Woods, and areas along Boone River north and south of city; deciduous woodland 65%, open farmland and fields 30%, mixed coniferous and deciduous cemetery area 5%). Dec. 27; 7:45 a. m. to 4:45 p. m. Cloudy, snow falling all day; temp. 26° to 35°; wind N to NE, 10 to 20 m. p. h.; ground bare except for ½ in. of snow accumulating during the day; Boone River and streams about 75% open; total hours, 7½ on foot, 1½ by car; total miles, 12 on foot, 24 by car. Observers together. Dennis L. Carter, Heber P. Johnson, Jr.

21. WINTHROP (and vicinity, Buffalo Creek woods and roadsides). Dec. 28; 8:15 to 11:30 a. m. Clear; temp. 20° at start, 28° at return; wind N, light; 3 in. snow on ground; 3 miles on foot. Fred J. Pierce.

#### ADDITIONAL BIRD NOTES WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE CENSUSES.

Coggon.—Warm water was placed in the Pike bird-bath; five sparrows bathed at once, followed by a female Cardinal which first took a drink, then waded into the water, sat down, and came out to sit on the rim. After going in three times, she took a fine bath, happily splashing the water in all directions.

Davenport.—Three White-winged Scoters on the Mississippi River off Bettendorf, seen by Thomas Morrissey on Dec. 15, and by Peter Petersen Jr. and Norwood Hazard on Dec. 17. On Dec. 23, 11 Double-crested Cormorants were seen; one Redhead seen on Dec. 22.

Des Moines.—On Dec. 26 these species were observed: American Golden-eye, 6; Buffle-head, 2; Ruddy Duck, 3; Red-breasted Merganser, 1; White-crowned Sparrow, 2.

Dubuque.—Three Yellow-shafted Flickers seen in the area Dec. 25.

Fort Defiance State Park.—Before the census Snowy Owls, Black-crowned Night Herons, and Snow Buntings were observed in the 4-mile lake area (near Estherville). Immediately after the census and all during January 10 Redpolls, 30 Mourning Doves, and one Harris's Sparrow were in or near Fort Defiance.

Iowa City.—Hermit Thrush on Dec. 25 (F. W. K.), Bohemian Waxwing and White-crowned Sparrow on Dec. 31 (F. W. K. & P. P. L.). On census day observers got caught in a blizzard and lost most of the afternoon.

Mount Vernon.—On Dec. 31 observers returned to Muskrat Slough and saw these species not seen on Dec. 29: Mallard, 75-80 estimate; Ring-necked Pheasant, 9; Meadowlark, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 1 (studied with 7x50 binoculars).

Waterloo.—Red-breasted Nuthatch seen Jan. 2, 1955.

Webster City.—Dec. 20: Purple Finch, 20; Dec. 22: Sparrow Hawk, 1; Dec. 22: Marsh Hawk, 1; Dec. 23: Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Dec. 24: Mallard, 1; Dec. 24: Golden-crowned Kinglet, 3; Dec. 26: Robin, 2. On Dec. 20, Carter and Johnson found a Leconte's Sparrow along Boone River, 7 miles south of Webster City. It was first seen as it flew up from a weedpatch near the river, then alighted in a small tree. It was studied carefully and was flushed two

more times; points noted were yellow-brown breast, throat, eye-line, streaked sides, striped back, and white crown-stripe. A Brown Thrasher was found in a brushy, wooded area near Boone River, 2½ miles north of Webster City, on Dec. 5. It was seen again on Dec. 29, apparently wintering there. It seemed quite active and showed no signs of being sick or crippled.

## LONGSPURS IN IOWA, PAST AND PRESENT

By WILLIAM YOUNG WORTH  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Two species of longspurs have vanished from the Iowa scene, the third is an enigma to this writer, and the lone fourth species is still a regular and in some years a very common winter visitor to at least the northwestern part of the state.

McCown's Longspur, with the correct spelling actually MacCown, was first called MacCown's Bunting. It was first discovered in western Texas by Captain MacCowan of the United States Army. Later it was found by Coues and others to range as far east as Iowa and Minnesota. This species was apparently even more susceptible to the breaking of the native Iowa prairies than the Prairie Chicken, as it seems to have left the state about 1890. This longspur disappeared from the Minnesota landscape about 1900, and was to be found no more in eastern Nebraska and South Dakota. Now it has deserted all but the extreme northwest corner of Nebraska as a breeding ground, and I believe it would be an extremely rare breeding bird anywhere east of the Missouri River in either North or South Dakota. West of this great migratory route, McCown's Longspur is certainly an uncommon breeding bird. One will drive over vast areas of the western Dakotas and eastern Montana without seeing a single bird of this species, although Chestnut-collared Longspurs may be found as common in the same area.

The nicely colored Chestnut-collared or Black-bellied Longspur graced our fair state for about 30 years longer than McCown's. It seems to be able to live on the fringes of prairie land. Since about 1920 it has not been reported, except for one report by B. O. Wolden of Estherville during the winter of 1932-33. Since that time nothing has come to light about this species in Iowa. It is probable that it will never again be found in our state as a breeding bird. To my knowledge it is not found breeding in extreme eastern Nebraska at present and has deserted the immediate southeast part of South Dakota opposite Sioux City. It can still be found, in sadly depleted numbers, in the Fort Sisseton country of northeast South Dakota. Just across, on the Minnesota side of the headwaters of the Red River of the North, a few isolated pairs still summer.

The thrilling sight of a swirling flock of several thousand Lapland Longspurs rising from a cleanly cultivated Iowa cornfield during hunting season means more to me than the noisy departure of the gaudy pheasant. My friends are back from the long journey to the Arctic tundra and likely I shall miss shooting at several pheasants in my zeal to get nearer to the longspurs running along the corn rows ahead of me. Despite the seemingly periodic catastrophes, which overtake this species in the form of a certain type of wet, winter snowstorm, and during which hundreds of thousands of this species perish, their numbers always seem to be replenished and in a few years we see about as many as ever. The last such longspur tragedy occurred on January 6, 1938. It was described by the late Dr. T. C. Stephens, in the "Proceedings" of the Iowa Academy of Science, Vol. XLVI, 1939 pp. 383-395.

Smith's Longspur, which the oldsters called Painted Lark Bunting, has escaped my constant vigil and I have as yet to see this species in life. In the old days some bird-watchers considered it common and compared it with the

numbers of Lapland Longspurs. That certainly is not the case today, as very few reports of this longspur are made in a year, even by taking in the entire country. Dr. Charles E. McChesney reported from Fort Sisseton, Dakota Territory, in 1875 that he saw tens of thousands of this species migrating southward in the fall. Since that time this longspur seems to have suffered a tremendous loss in numbers, and actual specimen records are most rare during the last two or three decades. One recent specimen record is that of Wesley Kubichek who collected five Smith's Longspurs over a two-year period at Amana, Iowa County, during April of 1928 and 1929. The enigma is, why should a species formerly seen in great numbers and nesting out of reach of man's civilizing tactics die out when its nearest relative, the Lapland Longspur, returns each year from the nesting grounds with seemingly undiminished numbers?

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#### GENERAL NOTES

**Arctic Towhee and Leconte's Sparrow.**—On October 23, 1954, Dennis Carter and I saw an Arctic Towhee and six Leconte's Sparrows near Webster City, Iowa. We approached within 12 feet of the sparrows and observed them carefully in excellent light through 8x and 7x binoculars. The spotted towhee was seen in very good light through the binoculars at a distance of 50 feet. Later in the day we saw a male Eastern Towhee—which made the plumage differences even more distinct in our minds.—PETER C. PETERSEN, JR., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

**Holboell's Grebe, a Sight Record for Polk County.**—On October 9, 1954, while taking a fall bird count, Miss Elizabeth Peck, Margaret Fletcher and I stopped by a pond where a new road had been opened through a pasture. A large pile of branches and dead trees had been dumped into that end of the pond where the road crossed it.

We watched Phoebe's, a yellow summer warbler and various sparrows, and as we left the pond a backward glance halted us as three grebes swam out from under the branches. The one leading the way was much larger than the other two. Its long neck was brownish red in front, its head held high, back grayish, feathers margined and a narrow reddish line where its side touched the water. The large size and red on the neck made us sure it was Holboell's Grebe. The other two, I believe, were Horned Grebes changing to winter plumage. They had flecks of red on the neck, the side of head and neck mostly white; there was also a faint line of red on their sides where the body touched the water. In a moment they had dived or submerged—vanished without leaving so much as a ripple on the water. On October 13, we visited the pond again and caught a fleeting glance of the large grebe swimming far back among the dead branches.—OLIVIA McCABE, Des Moines, Iowa.

**Birding on the Hayden Prairie Area.**—After our trip to the Kalsow Prairie Preserve on July 17, 1953, Mrs. Youngworth and I decided that our project would not be complete without a visit to the Hayden Prairie Area in Howard County. So, early on the morning of July 17, 1954, exactly one year later, we were on our long-planned trip. We arrived at Chester, Howard County, about noon and immediately proceeded to the prairie. A cursory glance revealed an area much like the Kalsow Prairie 200 miles southwest. We pulled on our heavy boots and decided to make a swing through the middle and then work out the attached 40 acres to the southwest. This plan we followed and on the return we worked out the southern part of the main area. Hunger and thirst, however, caused a retreat to the car. After a big lunch with hot coffee we headed back into the field and worked over the north end and the northeast corner of the plot.

Plant life was abundant. The flowering plants such as milkweeds, thistles, lillies, lupines, and others were blooming profusely. Various kinds of grasses grew thick and lush, often to the shoulder in low spots. All this made hard walking with frequent stops to disengage the leaden foot and to gasp for breath. Day was starting to fail and we still hadn't gone over the area as we wished to go over it. But we had arrived at some very definite conclusions, which can be summed up as follows:

The two prairie areas are so similar that photographs of the two would be hard to tell apart. Much of the plant life is similar, although close searching would probably reveal many more northern kinds of plants on the Hayden Area. Bird life on the two areas is also similar.

The dominant bird of the damper areas was the Short-bill Marsh Wren. On the first swing through we counted eight singing birds. Several more were heard and seen on the other trips across the prairie. We were pleased beyond words to again hear the illusive song of the Henslow's Sparrow. When we saw a singing bird we tried not to disturb it; in this way we weren't getting many duplicate counts. The most Henslow's Sparrows were found on the southern swing where we saw four singing birds. Two and three birds were seen on the other trips, indicating that the bird is not rare on this bit of prairie. At least three pairs of Bobolinks were seen carrying food to their young. Yellow-throats, Dickcissels, and Meadowlarks were also common. A prairie would not be complete without its pair of Marsh Hawks, and we also noticed several Sparrow Hawks. Goldfinches and Horned Larks were seen on the area, and we flushed Ring-necked Pheasants several times. A Vesper Sparrow was singing across the road from the tract. One-half mile east we saw an Upland Plover.

Such is our brief report on the bird life of Hayden Prairie Area. This writer wishes that some interested bird-watcher in the Howard County area would make regular seasonal bird surveys of the Prairie and report his findings in "Iowa Bird Life", for we know they would be most interesting.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Summer Notes across Northern Iowa.**—While on our trip to the Hayden Prairie we included in our plans a stop-over at the home of Fred Pierce at Winthrop, and also a brief visit with O. P. Allert at Giard. The result was a trip of about 900 miles and some good birding. Near Fonda, Pocahontas County, July 17, we saw the first Upland Plover for the day. We were interested in a small flock of feeding Forster's Terns on a slough near Klemme, Hancock County, as they worked over the water in company with dozens of Black Terns. A Mockingbird was seen near Elkader, and another flew across the road in front of the car just as we were entering the town of Manly in Worth County. We were surprised at how often we saw the Upland Plover in the northeast part of the state.

On the return trip, July 18, as we were driving rather slowly south of Emmetsburg and crossing the Des Moines River, a large bird flew up and headed up the river. There is no doubt that it was a Yellow-crowned Night Heron and possibly the same one that M. L. Jones reported earlier in the season at Estherville. There must have been a mild invasion of this species this spring, as Wm. R. Felton, Jr., collected one near McCook Lake, South Dakota, at about the same date that Mr. Jones reported his bird near Fort Defiance State Park. On this trip we carried on our project of noting the decline of the Red-headed Woodpecker along hard-surfaced roads. We two observers saw exactly 17 woodpeckers of this species alive. One dead one was seen.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Winter Notes from Johnson County.**—The first six weeks of 1955 produced a list of 53 species without any water birds and with a larger bird population than usual. Noticeably larger numbers of birds which usually are represented by stray singles included Robins, Meadowlarks, Flickers, Red-winged Blackbirds, Bluebirds, Mourning Doves (flocks of 10 to 40), and a flock of White-crowned and Gambel's Sparrows which wintered in an orchard and weed patch near a farm house. These birds were mostly immatures, and were seen regularly in groups of from 10 to 40.

Of the regular wintering birds there seemed to be more hawks (all kinds), Tree Sparrows (1000 in one day), Red-breasted Nuthatches, and shrikes (three on Jan. 16). It would be interesting to have positive identification on the shrikes to know if both species are represented. Circling over the Iowa River valley on Jan. 7 was a Bald Eagle. We found eight Redpolls feeding in the river-bottom weeds on Feb. 5, and five Evening Grosbeaks feeding in the middle of the city on Jan. 24. Siskins and Carolina Wrens were seen several times. These make up the list of less common varieties. Again this year we noted the marked increase in the numbers of Horned Larks in February, with longspurs among them in groups of six to 40.



LONG-EARED OWL

Photographed in Johnson County, Iowa, by F. W. Kent.

Among the Owls we had an occasional Short-eared, and five regular roosts of Long-eared of at least 20 birds. One group of eight roosted regularly in a cedar planting in front of a farm home very close to the road. The farmer was concerned with our stopping or disturbing them until he found we only wanted to look at and photograph them. The Saw-whet Owls deserted the pines which they occupied for several years and were found in a scattered plantings of small cedars. On Jan. 15 Dr. Laude and I found nine. The Great Horned Owl was on the nest Feb. 5. This was the same nest used three years ago; it was re-built and used by a Red-tailed Hawk for last two years.—FRED W. KENT, Iowa City, Iowa.

**Snow Buntings.**—I had a bird student's thrill on December 2, 1954, when I saw my first Snow Buntings. We were on a hunting trip near Plainfield, Iowa, and as we drove along a small flock flew up from a field right beside our car. The white wing patches and snowy underparts were certainly distinctive. I knew at once that I had a new bird for my list. Two miles farther along we saw another flock of eight or ten, and still later another flock of about 30. On the way home, near Denver, we saw a flock of 80 or 90 buntings. We must have seen almost 150 of the birds in the three flocks.—RUSSELL HAYS, Waterloo, Iowa.

**November Records in Southeast Iowa.**—A Northern Shrike was seen in Eagle Point Park, Clinton, on November 25, 1954. I observed it through a 20-power 'scope at 35-40 feet in good light. The barred breast and light lower mandible were especially noted. A pair of White-winged Crossbills were seen in the same area on November 26. They were seen in bright sunlight at 20 feet and studied with 8-power binoculars; identified by crossed mandibles, male pinkish red with white wing-bars, female olive with white wing-bars and yellowish rump. On the same day, at the same place, I saw a Magnolia Warbler. It was studied with binoculars at 15 feet and all markings were carefully noted. It was working in the upper branches of several Scotch pines, quite actively looking for food among the branches. A White Pelican was seen by me on November 28, along the old wall in the center of the river opposite Bettendorf. It was surrounded by gulls. Norwood Hazard saw it on November 25, and Lang Bailly on the 27th.—PETER PETERSEN, JR., Davenport, Iowa.

**Banding Birds at Cedar Falls.**—Last May I was very fortunate to obtain a Federal bird-banding permit. Banding has greatly increased my interest in migration, and I have been able to observe a great many species of birds. Last June, while working the girl scout day camp, I observed my first Crested Flycatcher. I am not sure whether he was attracted by the squeaker I was using to bring a pair of House Wrens to their nest, or by the insects we stirred up. He put on quite a display for us for over an hour. The girls divided their attention between him and the wrens that were coming to take care of their young.

The following birds were banded at my home station (2220 Sunset Blvd., Cedar Falls) from May 1 to December 31, 1954. Mourning Dove, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 35; Rusty Blackbird, 1; Bronzed Grackle, 1; Goldfinch, 3; Harris's Sparrow, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 105; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Fox Sparrow, 1; Cardinal, 2; Indigo Bunting, 12; Prothonotary Warbler, 1; Yellow Warbler, 1; Oven-bird, 1; Connecticut Warbler, 1; Catbird, 4; Brown Thrasher, 12; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Chickadee, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Robin, 2.—MRS. WILLIAM T. MARTIN, Cedar Falls, Iowa.



**A Study of Fall Warbler Migration.**—I was fortunate in being able to spend considerable time studying fall migrants before I had to go back to college. I concentrated on warblers and below is an analysis of the 1954 fall warbler migration at Webster City, Iowa. My studies covered a 23-day period from August 28 to September 19. I was in the field 17 of the 23 days.

My main objective in this study was to determine the relative abundance of migrating warblers during the early part of the fall flight. Since the 1954 fall warbler migration was very good, I was able to obtain sufficient data on which to base some definite conclusions. All observations were made in wooded and semi-wooded areas within a 6-mile radius of Webster City. Kendall Young Park was visited most frequently, but I alternated my trips among five areas in order to avoid recounting any birds. Most observations were made in the morning. Careful counts were made of all birds seen; I did not estimate the probable number of birds present in any given area. Therefore the figures I obtained were an indication of relative abundance only.

During the study period I counted a total of 403 individual warblers representing 18 species. Five species made 64 per cent of all the birds seen. The five most common species and the percentage of total number of individuals that they constituted were: Wilson's Warbler, 18%; Black and White Warbler, 15%; Canada Warbler, 13%; American Redstart, 9%; Chestnut-sided Warbler, 9%. The following species were found in smaller numbers: Tennessee, Nashville, Yellow, Magnolia, Black-throated Green, Blackburnian, Black-poll, Oven-bird, Northern Water-thrush, Yellow-throat. Records for some of the less common species are: Golden-winged, 1 male, Sept. 2; 1 male, Sept. 5; 1 pair, Sept. 11; 1 male, Sept. 17. Parula, 1, Aug. 28; 3, Sept. 17; 1, Sept. 18. Mourning, 2, Sept. 4; 1, Sept. 19.

The five peak days, according to the number of individuals seen and in the order of decreasing importance, were: Aug. 29, Aug. 30, Aug. 28, Sept. 17, and Sept. 4. Peak days according to the number of species seen were: Sept. 17, Aug. 29, Aug. 30, Aug. 28, Sept. 5, and Sept. 19. The largest warbler concentration was found in an area along the Boone River about 5 miles south of Webster City on Aug. 29. During a 2-mile walk along the river, warblers were seen continually and 69 individuals were counted. Strangely enough, all the warblers seemed to be moving north along the river, which flows from north to south in this area. Large numbers of migrating warblers were always associated with the arrival of a low-pressure system in this area.

I was not surprised to find the Wilson's Warbler the most common species during the study period. During my eight years of keeping bird records in this part of Iowa, it has always seemed to be one of the most common migrant warblers that I have found in the fall. On the other hand, I was much surprised to find the Canada Warbler so numerous in the fall of 1954. During the two previous falls (1952 and 1953) that I spent at Webster City, I saw only one Canada Warbler each season, although considerable time was spent in the field.

The five most common warblers were seen through the entire study period. However, most of the Chestnut-sided Warblers were seen before Sept. 5, and a peak of 19 birds on Aug. 30 was largely responsible for making this bird one of the five most common. There was also a good wave of Blackburnian Warblers on Aug. 30, but they were seen on only three other days and then in small numbers. A concentration of Oven-birds was noted on Sept. 8. Nashville Warblers were not seen until Sept. 10, but they became common the last few days of the study period, and many were seen later in September after the study period had ended. If my study period had extended on into October, the Nashville Warbler probably would have been one of the five most common species. The period ended too soon to include

the Myrtle and Orange-crowned Warblers, both of which were found to be quite common later on.

A rather interesting fact that I noted was the close correlation between the number of Black-capped Chickadees and the number of warblers present in a given area. For example, on Aug. 28, when many warblers were seen in Kendall Young Park, 18 Chickadees were seen with them, but on Sept. 16, when no warblers could be found in the park, only one Chickadee was seen there. Chickadees were always closely associated with flocks of warblers, and I often used the Chickadee's familiar call to locate warblers.—DENNIS L. CARTER, Webster City, Iowa.

**Red-breasted Nuthatch in Waterloo.**—On the morning of December 2, I was delighted to see a Red-breasted Nuthatch chase his White-breasted cousin away from my bag of suet. I went out and put on the old hat and coat which I have hanging near the suet. Soon, to my surprise, the Red-breast came in and lit on the suet not 2 feet away from my face. He came in several times, lighting on my sleeve once. I put some peanuts on my hat and the nuthatch took several of these, as did a Chickadee. The White-breast is much wilder, and I had hopes of him coming in also, perhaps sometime even eating from my hand.—RUSSELL HAYS, Waterloo, Iowa.

**Vacation in the Tetons.**—Autumn is not the best season of the year for a birding expedition, but circumstances delayed the vacations of Myrle Jones, George and Frieda Crossley, and two guest campers in 1954.

We left Estherville on September 11, 1954, headed west. Sharp eyes along the way soon sighted new birds for our year's list. Franklin's Gulls the first hour out were followed by Brewer's Blackbirds, Lark Buntings, and Western Kingbirds in South Dakota. In Bryon Canyon State Park we found Magpies, Western Tanagers and Mountain Bluebirds.

Grand Teton National Park was our destination, and we made our way there as directly as possible. On the morning of September 14, we awakened in the cold mountain air and heard several typical mountain species chattering outside our tent. These included Steller's Jay, Clark's Nutcracker, Mountain Chickadee, Pink-sided Junco, Rocky Mountain Jay, Audubon's Warbler, and Red-shafted Flicker.

During succeeding days we enjoyed auto trips to Grovont Slide, over Teton Pass into Idaho, to Jackson, Wyoming, and Yellowstone Park; we had short or all-day hikes around Jenny Lake, to String and Taggart Lakes, along Snake River at Moose, and to Ampitheatre Lake and Lake Solitude. Among the birds we listed were: Prairie Falcon, Brewer's Sparrow, California Gull, Trumpeter Swan, Sage Thrasher, Sage Hen, Raven, Cassin's Purple Finch, Rock Wren, Red-naped Sapsucker, American Pipit, and Golden Eagle.

This vacation was noteworthy for the varied animal life we saw—our first prairie dogs burrowing on the road-shoulder and in the ditches in west-central Wyoming, a family of bull, cow and calf moose, deer, antelope, elk, coyotes, bears, bison, porcupine, marmots, pikas, and chipmunks.

We missed the varied flora of the West because of the lateness of the season. The bright, clean colors of fall were a contrast to the shades of green we were accustomed to see on former vacations. The big thrill for Frieda Crossley was a 75-minute airplane ride on both sides of the Teton range and over much of the Jackson Hole country. The weather was clear, the ride smooth. What a pleasure to see the places to which we had hiked, and to have a bird's-eye view of numerous switch-backs and the rugged trails that seemed so long on foot!—MR. AND MRS. GEORGE E. CROSSLEY, Farley, Iowa.

**The Pine Siskin as a Gleaner.**—While Pine Siskins often feed on the ground under conifers, we usually see them up in these trees, probing for

their food in the pine cones. It was with some surprise that I saw one feeding on our bare front porch. Three arbor-vitae trees stand near the porch and during high winds they strike it, with the result that they shed many of their tiny, flat seeds onto the porch. Our porch floor is old with the boards well pulled apart. It was here that our little siskin found an excellent storehouse of seeds. The bird would work down each crack, probing with its sharp little beak, and always bringing up a seed, which it proceeded to shuck and eat. A greedy English Sparrow chased the siskin away once, but after trying to dig a few seeds from the cones on the nearby tree, the siskin flew back the moment the sparrow left and spent the next 30 minutes getting food the easy way.—WM. YOUNGWORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Bird Journals of Neighboring States.**—"The Flicker," official publication of the Minnesota Ornithologists' Union, has recently appeared in a new format, with attractive cover and many illustrations. Subscription (including membership in the MOU) is \$2.00 per year. Iowans who would like to subscribe should write to Mrs. Mary Lupient, Treas., 212 Bedford St. S. E., Minneapolis.

We also call attention to several other state bird journals with which our members may like to become acquainted. ILLINOIS: "The Audubon Bulletin" (\$2.00), Paul H. Lobik, Editor, 4835 Wabansia Ave., Chicago 39. KANSAS: "Kansas Ornith. Society Bulletin" (\$1.00), L. B. Carson, Treas., 1306 Lincoln, Topeka. KENTUCKY: "The Kentucky Warbler" (\$2.00), Mrs. W. B. Tabler, Treas., 2923 Riedling Drive, Louisville. MICHIGAN: "The Jack-Pine Warbler" (\$2.00), Mrs. Leone Besh Getoor, Membership Secy., 127 Monroe St., Kalamazoo. NEBRASKA: "Nebraska Bird Review" (\$3.50), Mrs. F. J. Patton, Treas., Blue Springs. SOUTH DAKOTA: "South Dakota Bird Notes" (\$3.00), J. S. Findley, Editor, 1201 S. Center Ave., Sioux Falls. TENNESSEE: "The Migrant" (\$1.00), Lawrence C. Kent, Treas., 1896 Cowden Ave., Memphis. WISCONSIN: "The Passenger Pigeon" (\$2.00), Carl P. Frister, Treas., 2956a North 38th St., Milwaukee 10.

All the above journals are published quarterly, and presumably sample copies will be sent upon request.—F. J. P.

**In the Haunts of Thoreau's "Night Warbler."**—After several readings of Henry David Thoreau's works certain observations impress themselves on one's mind. In my case it has been his several allusions to a night warbler or night-singing warbler. Thoreau apparently never succeeded in identifying his enigma of bird life. One friend even requested him to never learn the identity of this bird, else he thereafter lose all interest in life. I don't think Thoreau's quest for the name of his night warbler had become quite that important, but it did seem to give him quite an interesting guessing game to keep him in foment, as he wandered his way through life in his beloved fields and woods.

Most active bird students are familiar with the wild, ringing TEACHER. TEACHER, TEACHER song of the Oven-bird, and some of them know the beautiful flight song. Too few, however, know that it is given on bright, moonlit nights and often continued through most of the night. Many of our pioneer ornithologists knew the lovely flight song of the Oven-bird, but passed it off in their writings as sometimes occurring in daytime though more often at dusk and during twilight hours. Ernest Thompson Seton (Birds of Manitoba, 1890) long ago pointed out that "one of the most interesting facts about this lark-like song is that it may be heard at almost any hour of the night in the grove where a pair of these birds have settled for the love season."



"THE WATER TRICKLED DOWN A WIDE FACE OF ROCK, BUT UNITED AT THE FOOT TO FORM A CONSIDERABLE STREAM . . ."

The wooded bluff which forms the south bank of the Quicourt or Rapid River of the old fur traders and trappers and known today as the Niobrara River, is the ancestral home of the Oven-bird. It was along this brawling stream in Cherry County, Nebraska, that the late Fred M. Dille and the writer found several of the old cabin sites of these early-day trappers of the era after Lewis and Clark. Most of the sunken cabin sites were on a low bench away from the river and in rather thick trees. We supposed the object was to be back from the river far enough so the cabin would escape notice by wandering Indians who might be passing along the more open north bank or down the river itself. It is hard to believe that much was missed by these sharp-eyed dwellers of the buffalo plains. Inadvertently we often disturbed Oven-birds as we looked for the trappers' old homesites.

Our camp was located beside Perry Falls. A large spring up on the hill furnished water for the falls. The water trickled down a wide face of rock, but united at the foot to form a considerable stream, which flowed just west of our little cabin. A large concrete cave cellar was between the stream and the cabin; in this cool apartment we kept some of our food and numerous bird specimens to be made up into skins. I liked to get our drinking water from the spring itself rather than from the creek. One morning an incubating Oven-bird almost struck my foot as it left the nest, which it had placed on the cool, damp bank about 2 feet from the spring.

During the long spring evenings Mr. Dille and I worked assiduously making up bird skins while through the open door we were serenaded by the nightly chorus of Oven-birds. The wild, ringing music befitted the rather wild setting. Many times I went outside to listen to them. I often heard several singing at once. I knew then that I had found Thoreau's night warbler.—WM. YOUNG WORTH, Sioux City, Iowa.

**Grackles, Trains, and Airplanes.**—From 1949 to 1953, while engaged in a study of the roosting of Bronzed Grackles and associated birds at Ames, Iowa, the writer observed the birds' evening flights on numerous occasions. Two individual lines of birds to the roost area regularly crossed railroad tracks near which data were gathered. Since one to three trains ran almost daily while the flights were in progress, and since some of the trains did considerable switching, there was ample opportunity to watch the birds' responses to them.

The reactions of the birds to the trains, most of which had Diesel engines, were definite and quite dramatic. Moving trains with their accompanying roar were frightening stimuli, and with almost no exceptions the birds refused to cross them. An arriving flock invariably milled around considerably when a train was passing, though some of the birds turned back to perch in nearby trees.

The most spectacular performance was observed whenever a train approached a long, drawn-out flock which was in the act of crossing the tracks. Under such circumstances the line of birds bent sharply away from the train, sometimes as much as three city blocks or more, and finally split when the train caught up with it. Those birds on the roost side of the tracks continued their flight to the roost area, but those on the other side flew about wildly, or perhaps temporarily settled in some trees. After the train passed, the flight continued, and the birds once again followed the normal flight line. Several times the birds were observed to shy aside when a standing train merely sounded its horn or whistle.

As one might expect, there were some exceptions. On a few evenings isolated groups of two or three birds did perform the unusual feat of crossing trains in motion, but they flew hesitatingly and well toward the rear. Larger flocks were never noted to do this. Both large and small flocks, on the other hand, were frequently observed crossing trains at rest, always at some distance from the engine if it happened to be noisy.

The reaction of the birds to trains was in sharp contrast to the absence of any visible responses to the few airplanes that flew over the flight lines during the course of the investigation. On several evenings the airplanes flew relatively low, but not a bird was seen to veer away, speed up its flight, or give any other manifestation of having been disturbed. Since the birds ordinarily flew 70 to 100 feet or so above the ground, however, they were considerably nearer the trains than they were even to the lowest aircraft.—JOHN C. W. BLIESE, Kearney, Nebraska.

#### MEMBERSHIP NEWS

The Phil DuMont family of Washington, D. C., sent out a mimeographed news letter early in February in which the comings, goings and doings of the family during the past year were reviewed at some length. We were particularly interested in the 1954 bird list tabulation of head-of-the-family Phil DuMont. At the end of the year it stood thus: Washington area, 254; Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas, 125; California, Oakland area, 43; Sacramento Refuge, 19; Oahu, 16, and Midway, 16; total, 473 species. He returned just before Christmas from a six-weeks' trip—a month on Midway Islands. Early in July, 1954, the Military Air Transport Service requested assistance of the Fish and Wildlife Service in reducing hazards to aircraft on Midway, where ten bird strikes had already been reported; damage in all instances was caused by Albatrosses, the so-called Gooneybirds.

The DuMont letter included a four-page, single-spaced account of Phil's trip to Midway and his observations there. The story is worthy of publication and we hope that it will be printed at some future time. After a flight to the West Coast, he had two days of bird-watching in and near Alameda,

Calif.; there he saw 1000 Avocets, hundreds of Marbled Godwits and Dowitchers, and 40 Long-billed Curlews among many other shorebirds. The flight to Honolulu included several days of sightseeing on the islands, after which another flight of 1,100 miles took the party to Midway Islands, with arrival on November 6. During the month's stay on Midway careful studies of sea birds were conducted, all of which are very interestingly written up in Phil's letter. He took 500 Kodachromes, about 200 black-and-whites, and one of the seamen with a movie camera exposed 500 feet of film which he also secured. Returning to California, he had some flights over the refuges in the Sacramento region. On one of these trips the estimate showed 498,000 geese and 2,845,000 ducks. Over 1,750,000 of these were on the 10,000-acre Sacramento Refuge. (Anyone desiring a full account of this unusually fine trip should write to Philip A. DuMont, 4114 Fessenden St., N. W., Washington 16, D. C.)

The Editor's somewhat dull duties are occasionally enlivened by unusual paragraphs in letters from the members. We hope we may be pardoned for printing the below gem from a letter by one of our ambitious members, written under date of January 12, 1955: "The only trouble with work is (1) it takes time, (2) it takes energy, and (3) it allows no time to rest. I am against it; get away from it. Quit your business. I'd like to quit mine, but if I go home Grandma puts me to work, if I go to town the merchants run me out as a loafer, and if I go to the woods hunters shoot at me as a squirrel. 'Tis well 'man's days are few' here, and 'soon he is cut off as grass.' The eternity of uninterrupted rest must be refreshing."

#### RECENT BIRD BOOKS

**THE PASSENGER PIGEON: ITS NATURAL HISTORY AND EXTINCTION**, by A. W. Schorger (University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1955; cloth, 8vo, pp. i-xiii+1-424, with 22 illus.; price, \$7.50).

Our ornithological literature contains hundreds of references to the former abundance and decline of the Passenger Pigeon—from very brief accounts to long chapters on this renowned bird. Now comes the complete story, compiled after years of searching and sifting through all available published material, plus voluminous personal correspondence with those who actually witnessed the demise of the Pigeon. It is the most complete and factual history of the Passenger Pigeon that we may ever expect to have, written by an historian and biographer whose reputation is well known.

Mr. Schorger's interest in the wild pigeon began in the days of his youth, when a visit to a beech forest formerly inhabited by pigeons in Ohio sparked his imagination and curiosity. Later, "the spare time of a score of years was spent in interviews, correspondence, and a search of the literature." He compiled a bibliography of 2,200 titles which he used in preparing the book; he could have expanded this number to 10,000 if he had used all newspaper references from various states.

The Passenger Pigeon is probably the most impressive bird that man has ever known. A gentle and beautiful bird, it traveled and nested in numbers that, to us in the present day, stagger the imagination. Equally astounding was its rapid decimation and eventual disappearance from the face of the earth due to the relentless killing and greed of man. Its passing provides a stirring sermon for the preservation of some of the declining species of birds and animals of today.

The book is made up of these 16 chapters: Early Accounts, Behavioral Characteristics, Food, Movements, Roosts, Nesting, Utilization, Methods of Capture, Decrease and Extinction, Description, Anatomy and Physiology, Nomenclature, Distribution, Migration, Late Records, Evaluation of Illustrations.

In addition to absorbing reading, there are startling, almost unbelievable facts in every chapter. The recorded history of the wild pigeon began on July 1, 1534, when Cartier saw large numbers of "wood pigeons" at Cape Orleans, Prince Edward Island. The daily food intake of the pigeon was enormous. Wilson gave half a pint of beech mast as the daily requirement, and estimated that the flock of 2,230,272,000 pigeons seen by him would eat 17,424,000 bushels a day. Pigeons had their crops so stuffed with beechnuts they would pop open when striking the ground after being shot.

The flights of the pigeons were tremendous. There are many accounts, from which we quote one: "The flight at Fort Mississauga, near Niagara, described by King began at 4:00 a.m. and lasted until 6:00 p.m., a period of 14 hours. He states that the column could not have been less than 300 miles in length. If the speed were 60 miles per hour, as assumed, the actual length of the column would have been the improbable figure of 840 miles. The flights continued for several days in diminishing numbers." Many of the nesting grounds of the pigeons were of fabulous size. Some apparently covered as much as 200 square miles. Wilson described one that was several miles wide and reported (to him) to be 40 miles in length. He counted 90 nests in one tree, though the number was usually much less.

The trade in pigeon meat did not reach sizable proportions until the advent of railroads; these offered means of transportation to eastern markets, beginning in the 1840's and 1850's. In 1851, 1,800,000 pigeons were shipped to market from one nesting in New York state alone. The industry became highly organized in the latter half of the 19th century. The slaughter was ruthlessly systematic and sounded the death knell of the species. There is a great deal of statistical information, while the descriptions of the cruel practices of the market hunter are revolting and almost incredible. The decline in the nefarious traffic began in the 1880's as the birds appeared in greatly reduced numbers from year to year. In 40 years of incessant persecution a bird whose numbers were estimated at between 3 and 5 billion at the peak, reached the point of extinction—a sad reflection on man's greed.

It is a handsome book for which we have but few criticisms. We wish that more illustrations had been provided, and we believe the citations to literature would have been more usable if given as footnotes on the pages where they occur, rather than segregated in a section in the back of the book, unalphabetized and 104 pages long. It is a volume that belongs in every collection of bird books—valuable as a document of history and distinctive as a lesson in conservation.—F. J. P.

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THOSE OF THE FOREST, by Wallace Byron Grange (Flambeau Publishing Co., Babcock, Wis., 1953; cloth, 8vo, pp. 1-314, with 26 drawings by Olaus J. Murie; price, \$4.75).

A stimulating, dramatic portrayal of wilderness life in northern Wisconsin as seen by *Snowshoe* and *Lepus*, two varying hares. With a deep understanding and appreciation of annual events within our northern forests, Mr. Grange blends daily and seasonal biological events, such as predation, parasitism, carrying capacity, inclement weather, intra- and inter-species strife, and ecological changes, into a most interesting and moving novel. The relationships of various wildlife species inhabiting the ecological realm of *Snowshoe* and *Lepus* reveal the author's knowledge of snowshoe country. The influence of man and his ability to make drastic changes in the ecology of our northern forests is not included. Perhaps it would have detracted rather than added to the story of *Snowshoe* and *Lepus*. Some readers may object to the emphasis that has been placed on predation and the neglect of disease as a controlling factor in a cyclic species, such as the varying hare.—E. L. KOZICKY.

## MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF THE IOWA ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION\*

### CHARTER MEMBERS (1923)

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### MEMBERS

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Anderson, Dr. Rudolph M., Ottawa, Canada, 1942	Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward H., Des Moines, 1947
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Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. W. W., Sioux City, 1951	Cedar Falls Audubon Society, Cedar Falls, 1952
Bartlett, Wesley H., Algona, '35	(C) Cedar Rapids Bird Club, Cedar Rapids, 1947
Beals, Edward, Richmond, Ind. 1950	Chapman, Miss Ruth, Des Moines, 1953
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(S) Berkowitz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C., Des Moines, 1943 and 1947	(J) Cirkksna, Randall, Lamont, 1954
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Bordner, Mrs. Robert I., Sr., Shenandoah, 1929	

\*Complete to March 1, 1955. Year of joining the Union follows the name of each member. All cities are within Iowa unless otherwise noted. The following key letters are used in the list:

(C)—Contributing Member.  
(H)—Honorary Member.

(J)—Junior Member.  
(S)—Supporting Member.



- Daubendiek, Miss Bertha, Mt. Clemens, Mich., 1951  
 Daubendiek, C. H., Jefferson, 1951  
 Daum, Miss Wanda, Waterloo, 1947  
 Davis, Miss Verna, Cedar Falls, 1953  
 Decker, J. H., Iowa City, 1953  
 DeLong, Mrs. W. C., Lamoni, 1939  
 (S) Des Moines Audubon Society, Des Moines, 1953  
 Dickey, Miss Margaret, Cedar Rapids, 1946  
 (J) Divoky, Robert E., Kansas City, Mo., 1950  
 Dorweiler, Miss Margaret, Cedar Falls, 1945  
 Dragoo, Lavina, Cedar Rapids, '29  
 (S) Dubuque Audubon Club, Dubuque, 1933  
 DuMont, Mrs. W. G., Evanston, Ill., 1954  
 DuMont, Philip A., Washington, D.C., 1924  
 (S) Dvorak, Joseph L., Chicago, Ill., 1947  
 Edgar, Mrs. G. P., Burlington, 1939  
 Edge, Mrs. C. N., New York, N.Y., '31  
 Edwards, Miss Ada, Fairfield, 1954  
 Ehlers, Mrs. John, Reinbeck, 1947  
 Elgin, Bob, Chariton, 1951  
 Elson, Mrs. Milo, Toddville, 1951  
 Englehorn, A. J., Ames, 1954  
 Ennis, Mrs. Edna M., Tama, 1944  
 Ennis, Dr. J. Harold, Mt. Vernon, 1941  
 Errington, Dr. Paul L., Ames, 1932  
 Farquhar, Catharine, Atlantic, 1946  
 Faulkner, Geo. O., Waterloo, 1931  
 (S) Fawks, Elton, East Moline, Ill., 1950  
 (S) Feeney, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas J., Davenport, 1947  
 Felton, W. R., Jr., Sioux City, 1951  
 Fitzsimmons, C. S., Sibley, 1945  
 Flodin, Mrs. C. C., Cedar Rapids, '31  
 Fox, Adrian C., Bismarck, N. Dak., 1950  
 Francis, E. A., Marshalltown, 1953  
 Fritzsche, Carl R., Milwaukee, Wis., 1946  
 Funk, Ruth F., Independence, '40  
 Gaffin, Miss Myrtle, Cedar Falls, 1953  
 Gibbs, Mrs. Ula, Farley, 1951  
 Goodman, John D., Redlands, Calif., 1941  
 Grant, Dr. Martin L., Cedar Falls, '37  
 (S) Greer, Rev. Edward C., Davenport, 1948  
 Greer, Mrs. L. C., Iowa City, 1949  
 Gruwell, Mrs. W. R., Dubuque, 1952  
 Gutekunst, Angie, State Center, 1951  
 Guthrie, Richard A., Woodward, '39  
 Hallowell, Miss Loraine, Waterloo, 1932  
 Hanlon, Robert W., Mankato, Minn., 1955  
 Hansman, Robt. H., Fort Madison, '48  
 (J) Hartzell, Drew, Jr., Mt. Vernon, 1953  
 Harvey, Mrs. Agnes M., Van Meter, 1954  
 (J) Hasek, Ondre, Cedar Rapids, 1952  
 Hasek, Dr. V. O., Cedar Rapids, 1952  
 Haskell, Mrs. Lester W., Des Moines, 1952  
 Hayes, Warren, Waukon, 1952  
 Hayette, Miss Verona, Cedar Rapids, 1943  
 Hays, Russell M., Waterloo, 1947  
 (J) Hayward, Miss Janice, Fairfield, 1954  
 Hayward, Mrs. Viola, Fairfield, 1954  
 Hazard, Mrs. Albia F., Davenport, 1953  
 Hazard, Norwood, Davenport, '47  
 Hendrickson, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. O., Ames, 1931 and 1944  
 Henning, Mrs. Tom, Decorah, '47  
 Herdliska, Miss Margaret L., Fairfield, 1953  
 Herrmann, Henry, Dubuque, 1945  
 Heuer, Ralph, Davenport, 1940  
 Heuser, E. P., Dubuque, 1940  
 (S) Hicks, Dr. Lawrence E., Columbus, Ohio, 1938  
 Hilleman, Mrs. D. R., State Center, 1953  
 Hodges, James, Iowa City, 1944  
 Hopkins, Joseph, Fergus Falls, Minn., 1954  
 Hoskinson, Mrs. Helen, Clarinda, 1952  
 Howard, Rev. Clark W., West Grove, 1953  
 Hoyt, Miss Elizabeth E., Ames, 1948  
 Hubbard, Fred H., Waverly, 1953  
 Jaques, H. E., Mt. Pleasant, 1947  
 Johnson, Clifford O., Dubuque, 1951

- Johnson, Heber P., Webster City, 1955
- Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W., Ames, 1939 and 1927
- Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Myrle L., Estherville, 1931 and 1941
- Kalen, Wendell D., New Bern, N. Car., 1949
- Keck, Dr. Warren N., Naperville, Ill., 1936
- Keenan, Jim, Ogden, 1948
- (S) Kent, Fred W., Iowa City, 1950
- Kent, Tom, Iowa City, 1950
- King, Mrs. J. Ray, Grundy Center, 1933
- Kirkland, Mrs. L. J., Vinton, 1953
- Knoop, Miss Pearl, Marble Rock, '37
- Knudson, Gilbert, Emmetsburg, 1954
- Kozicky, Dr. Edward L., Ames, 1949
- Kubichek, Wesley F., Alexandria, Va., 1941
- Lahr, Mrs. H. W., Storm Lake, '43
- Lambert, Mrs. Howard T., Sioux City, 1940
- Landenberger, Jim, Cedar Rapids, 1955
- Larson, Dr. Gerald E., Elk Horn, 1954
- Laude, Dr. and Mrs. Peter P., Iowa City, 1942 and 1947
- Lawson, Miss Faye, Fairfield, 1945
- Leaverton, Paul, Indianola, 1948
- Lindemann, Lawrence J., McGregor, 1955
- Leonard, Dr. J. P., Davenport, 1953
- Lowe, Mrs. Marie, Des Moines, 1954
- Lynch, Mrs. A. C., Decorah, 1951
- Lynch, Mrs. Percy, Independence, 1945
- MacMartin, Mrs. W. G., Tama, 1932
- Marcue, Miss Dorothy, Muscatine, 1952
- Martin, Mrs. William T., Cedar Falls, 1954
- McCabe, Miss Olivia, Des Moines, '32
- (S) McCutcheon, James W., Mt. Vernon, 1946
- McDonald, Malcolm, Schenectady, N.Y., 1935
- McQuilkin, Mrs. Homer, LaPorte City, 1954
- Melcher, Rev. M. C., Delmar, 1939
- (S) Meltvedt, Burton W., Paullina, 1931
- Meyer, Dr. Alfred W., Cedar Rapids, 1942
- Mildenstein, Mrs. E. J., Storm Lake, 1951
- Miller, Miss Bertha A., Des Moines, 1953
- Miller, Dr. R. F., Baldwin, Kans. '49
- Millikin, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest G., Sigourney, 1954 and 1944
- Moore, Mr. and Mrs. John Paul, Newton, 1947 and 1949
- (S) Morrissey, Thos. J., Davenport, '40
- Mote, Mr. and Mrs. G. A., Marshalltown, 1929
- Musgrove, Jack W., Des Moines, 1938
- Myers, Mrs. Len, Waterloo, 1939
- Nice, Mrs. Margaret M., Chicago, Ill., 1952
- Nichols, Harvey L., Waterloo, 1929
- Nichols, William E., Ames, 1954
- Nickolson, Bob, Sioux City, 1949
- Norton, Robert E., Boston, Mass., 1954
- Ollivier, Roy, Mt. Pleasant, 1943
- Olson, Miss Mary I., Fairfield, 1954
- Osia, Miss Catherine, Humboldt, '46
- (J) Palas, Fritz R., Postville, 1949
- Parkin, Mrs. W. S., Fairfield, 1954
- Parsons, Mrs. Robert O., Linn Grove, 1942
- Partridge, Wayne F., Oskaloosa, 1949
- Peasley, Dr. and Mrs. Harold R., Des Moines, 1943 and 1934
- Peters, Ivan, Tucson, Ariz., 1950
- Petersen, Peter C., Jr., Davenport, 1952
- Petersen, Mrs. Peter, Davenport, 1950
- Petranek, Mr. and Mrs. E. J., Cedar Rapids, 1931
- Pettingili, Dr. Olin Sewall, Wayne, Maine, 1937
- Pickering, Mrs. Lawrence J., Red Oak, 1946
- Pierce, Miss Leora, Waterloo, 1953
- Pierce, Robert A., Frankfort, Ky., 1941
- Pike, Robert G., Hanna City, Ill., 1947
- Pike, Walter E., Coggon, 1946
- Polder, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Dubuque, 1948
- Pregler, Mrs. Merrill, Dubuque, 1952
- Purdy, Miss Ruth, Cedar Rapids, '43

- Rader, Pearl, Waterloo, 1949  
 Rector, Harry E., Vinton, 1942  
 Reynolds, Miss E. Estella, Des Moines, 1943  
 Richards, Miss Rose, Cedar Rapids, 1947  
 Roberts, Dr. F. L. R., Corona, Calif., 1924  
 Roberts, Dr. Mary Price, Corona, Calif., 1926  
 Robertson, Dr. C. W., Waterloo, 1947  
 Root, Oscar M., North Andover, Mass., 1951  
 Rosene, Walter, Jr., Gadsden, Ala., 1942  
 Ross, Hollis T., Lewisburg, Pa., '40  
 (J) Royer, Lawrence, Dallas Center, 1953  
 Ruegnitz, Mrs. R. S., Dubuque, 1942  
 Sage, Evan, Waterloo, 1942  
 (H) Savage, David L., Mt. Pleasant, 1944  
 Schaefer, Richard, Davenport, 1948  
 Schmidt, Harry, Waterloo, 1952  
 Schramm, Frank H., Burlington, '34  
 Schuster, Miss Ival M., Dubuque, '41  
 Schwanke, Mrs. Chas., Cedar Falls, 1948  
 Scobey, Mrs. Bessie, Mt. Vernon, 1953  
 Scott, Frederic R., Richmond, Va., 1950  
 Scott, Dr. Thos. G., Urbana, Ill., 1937  
 Serbousek, Miss Lillian, Cedar Rapids, 1931  
 Shields, Mrs. David H., Grinnell, '46  
 Shuttleworth, Mrs. W. D., Sibley, 1945  
 Sieh, Jim, Okoboji, 1951  
 Smith, Miss Helen, Ames, 1951  
 Smith, Mrs. Rolland, Winthrop, 1952  
 Soots, Mrs. C. U., Ottumwa, 1951  
 Spencer, Miss Dallas, Lamoni, 1954  
 Stanton, Joe, Des Moines, 1954  
 Steffen, Earnest W., Cedar Rapids, 1942  
 Stempel, Mr. and Mrs. M. E., Ottumwa, 1950  
 (S) Stiles, Bruce F., West Des Moines, 1937  
 Stoner, Mrs. Lillian C., Albany, N.Y., 1945  
 Strickland, J. W., Jr., Mt. Vernon, 1945  
 Swain, Mrs. E. L., Davenport, 1952  
 Tarr, Miss Margherita, Ames, 1946  
 Tay, Mrs. Warren, Cedar Falls, 1952  
 Taylor, Ben J., Fairfield, 1954  
 Terlouw, Joe, Ames, 1954  
 Terlow, J. W., University Park, 1950  
 Thada, Miss Lillian, Fairfield, 1954  
 Thomas, Mrs. O. S., Rock Rapids, '29  
 Thornburg, Mrs. Ross J., Tucson, Ariz., 1937  
 Thornton, Mrs. P. C., Storm Lake, 1951  
 Tobin, John, Vinton, 1938  
 Treichler, Mrs. Ruth, Ashland, Ore., 1950  
 Tri-City Bird Club, Davenport, 1949  
 Turnbull, Mrs. H. W., Diagonal, '44  
 Turner, Mrs. W. A., San Diego, Calif., 1955  
 Upp, Mrs. Orville, Ottumwa, 1950  
 Vane, Dr. and Mrs. Robt. F., Cedar Rapids, 1940 and 1946  
 Van Orsdol, Wilma, Cedar Rapids, 1949  
 Vaughn, E. C., Shenandoah, 1954  
 Von Ohlen, Dr. Floyd W., Fairfield, 1950  
 Walter, Miss Edra, Dubuque, 1952  
 Walton, Mrs. Robert, Anamosa, 1953  
 (C) Waterloo Audubon Society, Waterloo, 1953  
 Watson, S. A., Oskaloosa, 1953  
 Weaver, Miss Gertrude S., Sioux City, 1946  
 Weber, Alois John, Keokuk, 1929  
 Weston, Henry G., Jr., Grinnell, 1952  
 Wershofen, Miss Pauline, Cedar Rapids, 1954  
 Willcockson, Lynn, Des Moines, 1952  
 Williams, Chester W., Wellesley, Mass., 1946  
 Willis, Miss Myra G., Cedar Rapids, 1940  
 Wistey, Mrs. Lloyd, South English, 1942  
 Wolden, Mrs. B. O., Estherville, 1939  
 Young, Miss Mary H., McAllen, Texas, 1940  
 Youngworth, Wm. G., Sioux City, '26  
 Zihlman, Mrs. John J., Fairfield, 1954  
 Zirkelbach, Randall, Maquoketa, 1953

## LIBRARIES

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| Carnegie-Stout Public Library, Du-<br>buque, 1931                    | Public Library, Cedar Rapids, 1931                             |
| Central Michigan College Library,<br>Mt. Pleasant, Mich., 1952       | Public Library, Council Bluffs, 1931                           |
| Curriculum Lab., Iowa State Teach-<br>ers College, Cedar Falls, 1950 | Public Library, Davenport, 1947                                |
| Filial Biblioteki, Akademii Nauk,<br>Moscow, U.S.S.R., 1953          | Public Library, Marshalltown, 1946                             |
| Iowa State Traveling Library, Des<br>Moines, 1940                    | Public Library, Sioux City, 1931                               |
| Library, Iowa State Teachers Col-<br>lege, Cedar Falls, 1939         | Science Museum Public Library,<br>Minneapolis, Minn., 1952     |
| Library, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,<br>Washington, D.C., 1931        | State College of Washington Li-<br>brary, Pullman, Wash., 1945 |
| McGill University Library, Mont-<br>real, Que., 1932                 | University of Illinois Library, Ur-<br>bana, Ill., 1942        |
|  | University of Minnesota Library,<br>Minneapolis, Minn., 1954   |

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IOWA BIRD LIFE WANTED. Lang Bailly, of the Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa, tells us that their file of "Iowa Bird Life" is complete except for Vol. 3, No. 1. They are very anxious to obtain this missing issue. If anyone has a copy for disposal, please communicate with Mr. Bailly.

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## SPRING CONVENTION TO BE HELD AT SIOUX CITY

The Tri-State Ornithologists' Convention (Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota) will be held at the Mayfair Hotel, Sioux City, Iowa, on Saturday and Sunday, May 14 and 15, 1955. Hotel reservations should be made at an early date.

The plan adopted by representatives from the three states at a recent meeting in Sioux City is for each state to be responsible for a program of not more than one hour in length on Saturday, May 14. Following the morning and early afternoon sessions on May 14 in the Mayfair Hotel, representatives from each state will separate for their respective business meetings. Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, President of the Wildlife Management Institute, will be our banquet speaker. Dr. Gabrielson, a native Iowan and a graduate of Morningside College, was Chief of the former Bureau of Biological Survey from 1935-40, and Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service from 1940-46. Fortunately, also, Dr. Olin Pettingill will be in Sioux City on the morning of May 14. He will talk for 30 minutes on "Some experiences with birds in the Falkland Islands."

The Sioux City Bird Club, along with representatives from Nebraska and South Dakota, are planning Sunday morning field trips. You will have a choice of joining organized field trips into South Dakota, Nebraska or Iowa. Furthermore, as a convenience, field trips will be scheduled at 5:30 and 7:30 a.m. A reservation desk for field trips will be maintained on May 14 at the Mayfair Hotel.

This meeting has every indication of being one of our best. Let's all plan to attend.—E.L.K.